

AMERICAN RECORDER.

Hon. Secretary of State

Vol. IV.

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No 207.

LAW OF THE UNION.

BY AUTHORITY.
FIFTEENTH CONGRESS.
SECOND SESSION.

AN ACT to designate the boundaries of districts, and establish land offices, for the disposal of public lands not heretofore offered for sale in the states of Ohio and Indiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the sale of the unappropriated public lands in the state of Ohio, to which the Indian title is extinguished, the following districts shall be formed, and land offices therefor established. All the public lands, as aforesaid, lying between the western boundary line of the state of Ohio, and a north and south line to be drawn at forty eight miles east of the said western boundary line, and bounded on the south by the Indian boundary, established by the treaty of Greenville, and on the north by the northern boundary of the state of Ohio, shall form a district, for which a land office shall be established at Piquette. And all the public lands, as aforesaid, lying between the above described district and the western limits of the Connecticut reserve, and Canton land district as first established, and bounded on the south by the Indian boundary established by the treaty of Greenville, and on the north by the northern boundary of the state of Ohio, shall form a district, for which a land office shall be established at the town of Delaware. And for the disposal of the unappropriated public lands in the state of Indiana, to which the Indian title is extinguished, the following districts shall be formed, and land offices established. All the public lands, as aforesaid, to which the Indian title was extinguished, by the treaties concluded at St. Mary's, in the month of October, eighteen hundred and eight, lying east of the range line, separating the first and second ranges, east of the second principal meridian extended north to the present Indian boundary, and north of a line to be run, separating the ninth and tenth tiers of townships north of the base line, shall form a district, for which a land office shall be established at Brookville. And all the public lands, as aforesaid, the Indian title to which was extinguished by the treaties aforesaid, and lying west of the last described district, shall form a district, for which a land office shall be established at the town of Terre Haute. And all the public lands, as aforesaid, the Indian title to which was extinguished by the treaties aforesaid, lying east of the second principal meridian, and south of a line to be run, separating the ninth and tenth tiers of townships north of the base line, shall be, and are hereby, attached to the district of Jeffersonville; and the said lands shall be offered for sale, with the same exceptions, and on the same terms and conditions, in every respect, both at public and private sales, as is provided for the sale of the lands in the districts aforesaid: Provided also, That the President of the United States shall have power, and he is hereby authorized, to remove, whenever he shall judge it expedient so to do, the land office from Jeffersonville, to some central and suitable place within the district.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the consent and advice of the Senate, for each of the districts aforesaid, a register of the land office and receiver of public moneys; which appointments shall not be made, for any of the aforesaid respective land districts, until a sufficient quantity of public lands shall have been surveyed within such district, as to authorize, in the opinion of the President, a public sale of land within the same; which registers of the land office and receivers of public moneys, when appointed, shall each, respectively, give security, in the same sums, and in the same manner, and whose compensation, emoluments, and duties, and authority, shall, in every respect, be the same, in respect to the lands which shall be disposed of at their offices, as are or may be provided by law in relation to the registers and receivers of public moneys in the several land offices, established for the disposal of the public lands of the United States, in the states of Ohio and Indiana.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, all the public lands within the aforesaid several districts, to which the Indian title

has been extinguished, and which have not been granted to, or reserved for the use of any individuals, or appropriated and reserved for any other purpose, by any existing treaties or laws and with the exception of section numbered sixteen, in each township, which shall be reserved for the support of schools therein, shall be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, at the land offices for the respective districts, under the direction of the register of the land office and receiver of public moneys, on such day or days as shall, by proclamation of the President of the United States, be designated for that purpose; the sales shall remain open at each place for three weeks, and no longer; the lands shall not be sold for less than two dollars an acre, and shall, in every other respect, be sold in tracts of the same size, on the same terms and conditions, as have been, or may be, by law, provided for the sale of the lands of the United States in the states of Ohio and Indiana. All the public lands in the said districts, with these exceptions above mentioned remaining unsold at the close of the public sales, may be disposed of at private sale, by the register of the respective land offices, in the same manner, under the same regulations, for the same price, and on the same terms and conditions, in every respect, as are or may be provided by law for the sale of the lands of the United States in the states of Ohio and Indiana: And patents shall be obtained, for the lands sold in the said districts, in the same manner, and on the same terms, as are or may be by law provided for other public lands sold in the states of Ohio and Indiana.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall have power, and he is hereby authorized, to remove, whenever he shall judge it expedient so to do, any and each of the land offices established by this act, to such suitable place, within the district of which it was established, as he shall judge most proper.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That each of the registers of the land office, and receivers of public moneys, shall receive five dollars for each day's attendance in superintending the public sales in their respective districts.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives

J. BARBOUR,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1819 — Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to continue in force an act regulating the currency, within the United States, of the Gold Coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, and the Crowns of France, and five France Pieces.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That the gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal, of their present standard, shall be a legal tender in the payment of all debts, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-seven grains, or eighty eight cents and eighty ninths per pennyweight: The gold coins of France, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-seven and an half grains, or eighty seven and a quarter cents per pennyweight: The gold coins of Spain at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty eight and a half grains, or eighty four cents per pennyweight: until the first day of November next. And that, from and after that day foreign gold coins shall cease to be a tender within the United States, for the payment of debts or demands.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act entitled "An act regulating the currency, within the United States, of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain," passed on the twenty-ninth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixteen, as relates to foreign silver coins, shall be, and the same is hereby, continued in force two years from and after the twenty ninth day of April, next, and no longer.

March 3, 1819.

(Signed as above.)

BLANKS

Powers of Attorney; Bills of Lading, neatly printed in the Letter form; common do. Sheriff's Bills of Sale and Deeds; Deeds of Conveyance from one individual to another; Coasting Manifests; Bills of Sale for vessels; (Registered and Enrolled); Attachment & Bonds, Warrant; Seamen's Articles, &c., for sale at this office.

THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

CHARLESTON, May 1

The President of the United States, accompanied by Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of War and Navy, Mr. Governor and Lieutenant Monroe, arrived in this City yesterday afternoon about four o'clock. He was escorted from the seat of Jacob B. L'Ou, esq. where he slept on Sunday night, to Messrs. Gordon and Spring's Ferry, by Captain Toomer's Troop of Cavalry. He arrived at the Ferry about half past 12 o'clock, where the elegant Barge, prepared by the City Council, manned by 21 Masters of Vessels and Members of the Marine Society, who had volunteered on the occasion, was in waiting for his reception. He was rowed across in handsome style, a distance of two miles, against a strong ebb tide, in about 45 minutes. On his landing this side the ferry, he was greeted with three cheers from a numerous assemblage of his fellow citizens, which were returned by the men. The President then rode in the Governor's Barouche, which had been sent to the landing, escorted by mounted Riflemen, and Capt. Kunhardt's Troops of Cavalry under command of Captain Payne, to within a short distance of the Lines, where he mounted on horseback; and on his approach to the spot where the Regiment of Artillery, and the several volunteer corps were posted, a federal salute was fired from the Artillery—after which the President, the Governor and suite, reviewed the Line, and a *Feu de Joie* was fired by the Infantry, followed by another federal salute from the Artillery. On the President's arrival at the junction of Meeting and Boundary streets, he was met by His Honor the Intendant, the Honorable Members of the Council and their Officers and a large Body of Citizens, who had come out to receive him.—The Intendant welcomed him to the city, and the procession of Civil and Military passed down Meeting street into Broad Street, to St. Andrew's Hall, which had been previously prepared, by the Honorable Council for his reception. The President afterwards took dinner with a select party at the Governor's.

The following address was on Tuesday presented by His Honor Daniel Stephens, Intendant of this City, (in behalf of the City Council) to the President of the United States.

To James Monroe, President of the U. States

Permit, Sir, the City Council of Charleston, for themselves and their fellow citizens, to welcome you to this city. We again see with joy among us, the President of the United States, and your presence renews the recollections and awakens the feelings with which we hailed the father of his country.

In Europe, a crown is considered too splendid a prize to be the reward of merit; but in America, the Supreme Magistracy of this great and growing empire extending over half a continent, and comprehending nearly eight millions of freemen, is safely preferred to the most desirable, and has by an almost unanimous voice been entrusted to you.

We congratulate upon this propitious season of your administration. Almost the whole world is at peace. Our countrymen, after a glorious contest, are pursuing with enterprise and intelligence, the arts of peace, and by permanent internal improvements, are giving increased stability to the Union.

It is with no small gratification that we find, in the midst of peace, you are not unmindful of war; and that by a paternal inspection of our state of defence, you are providing against the vicissitudes of the future.

We trust that your efforts to accomplish this most desirable object, and to give a safe frontier to the southern section of the Union, will prove successful; and that your administration may be illustrated by an acquisition second only to the purchase of Louisiana, the happiest and brightest even in the politics of the venerable JEFFERSON.

That your administration, through a beneficent Providence, may be prosperous to its close, and that you may long enjoy the respect and esteem of your fellow citizens, is our sincere desire.

DANIEL STEVENS, Int.

PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

To the Intendant and Council of the City of Charleston.

In approaching and entering this City, an event which has called to your recollection,

the very exalted merit of our first Chief Magistrate, my sensibility has been deeply affected. For the kind manner in which I have been received, I shall always entertain the most grateful recollection, because I see in it, not simply the approbation of my public conduct, which is very gratifying to me, but a strong proof of the devotion of the City Council, and of my fellow citizens in general, to the principles of our excellent constitution. With a free people, enjoying every blessing of which society is susceptible, the presence of their Chief Magistrate, would excite but little interest if it did not express them with a high sense, of the excellence of the government under which they live, the source from which all these blessings flow.

After the privations and hardships of the late war, it is gratifying to see the enterprise, intelligence and success, with which our countrymen cultivate the arts of peace. Admonished by the struggle of our vulnerable points, it is our duty to strengthen ourselves there. It is under a strong sense of that duty, that in viewing the coast of the southern states, I now visit this city, and the approaches to it, from the ocean.

The acquisition of Florida, cannot fail to produce all the advantages to our union which you have suggested. From the moment that it is completed, our southern frontier may be considered as essentially secure against aggressions and troubles of the kind with which it has heretofore been visited, not to mention other eminent advantages attending it.—To this great object, my attention will continue to be unceasingly directed, with full confidence, however, that an arrangement fraught with so many reciprocal advantages, will be promptly executed, with equal good faith, by both parties. That any incident of my public life, in which I have been so eminently aided by the wisdom and good conduct of others, should present to you, a motive for associating me, in any degree, with the very meritorious and distinguished citizen to whom you allude, affords me peculiar satisfaction. Of the devotion of Mr. Jefferson, to the liberties and happiness of his country, and of his very extraordinary services, I have been from early life a near observer, and an attentive and impartial witness. His high claim to the gratitude of his country, will be profoundly felt by impartial posterity.

In offering my best wishes for the future prosperity and welfare of the citizens of Charleston I beg you to accept my grateful acknowledgements, for the kind and friendly attention which I have received from you.

JAMES MONROE.

Charleston, April 27.

The President of the United States was on Wednesday waited upon at his residence in Broad Street, by the Governor and Lieutenant Governor and their Aids; most of the Field and Staff Officers in the City; as also a large number of citizens. About 3 o'clock he visited the State Arsenal, accompanied by the military. From thence he proceeded to the South Carolina Society Hall, where a large number of Citizens had assembled to greet him, previous to the Public Dinner, given by them in honor of him. At 5 o'clock, a Procession was formed, headed by the Honorable Intendant and City Council, which moved to the City Hall, where they partook of a sumptuous entertainment, prepared by Mr. Byrd. His Excellency the Governor and suite; our present and late Member to Congress; Maj. Gen. Gaines; other Officers of the army and Navy; the Presidents of the various Civil Societies; The Foreign Consuls; and several strangers of distinction—were invited as guests.—When the procession reached the entrance of the City Hall, the populace, who were assembled in immense numbers, gave three cheers.

The Hall had been previously decorated in a very handsome style, having suspended therein the Colors of the different Nations; and other suitable Ornaments.

The following Toasts were drank after dinner:—

1. The United States of America.—The offspring of the command Parent, let them cling together with brotherly affection.
2. The American Constitution.—Valor purchased, Freedom inspired, and Virtue will respect it.
3. The Army and Navy of the U. States.—Who procured for us Peace by making War glorious.
4. All Nations in Amity with the U. States.—May peace and good will flourish on

earth as they do in Heaven.

3. *The Memory of Washington*—The first in war, the first in peace, and the first in the hearts of his countrymen.

4. *The Memory of Franklin*—A good and venerable name.

5. *Adams, Jefferson and Madison*—The distinguished predecessors of our illustrious Chief.

6. *The Congress of the United States and Heads of Departments*—May their mutual efforts protect, enrich, and elevate their country.

7. *The Judiciary*—The Arbiters of right are the best guardians of Liberty.

8. *The newly acquired Province of Florida*—A lovely Land, a peaceful Prize. Such are the conquests of the wise.

9. *The Marquis de la Fayette*—The friend of Washington and Freedom.

10. *Agriculture and Commerce*—The rich, honest and manly occupations of Freemen.

11. *Science and Literature*—While they strengthen the foundation, they adorn the fabric of Liberty.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President.—The State of South Carolina—Prosperity to her commerce and Agriculture—Success to her Internal Improvements.

By the Secretary of War.—The Constitution of the United States: Thirty years experience has proved its wisdom—May the virtue and intelligence of the People render it immortal.

AFTER THE GUESTS HAD RETIRED.

The President of the United States.—Elevated by the affections of the people, his throne is in our hearts.

The Secretary of War.—His great mind explores the West, and protects the East—The Governor of the State.

By the Intendant.—The Spirit of '76.

By Col Drayton—Major Gen. Andrew Jackson—The hero of New Orleans, and of Talipooza, equally successful against the bayonet of the veteran and the tomahawk of the Savage.

On Wednesday, His Excellency, accompanied by the Governor, the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, General Thomas Pinckney, General Gaines, and Col Clinch, visited the Orphan House, the Museum of the Literary and Philosophical Societies and the Charleston Library; and at five o'clock dined with the Cincinnati Society, at the Carolina Coffee House.

The President of the United States visited our Theatre on Wednesday evening, accompanied by his Excellency the Governor, and several other gentlemen, both of the military and civil. When he entered, the Orchestra struck up *Hail Columbia*; and when reaching the Box prepared for him, the audience rose and gave him nine hearty cheers. The play of "Julius Cæsar," and the farce of the "Sleeping Draught," was performed with much spirit and effect. The harmony of the evening was a little disturbed, by a false alarm of fire, which was soon, however, dissipated, with no other injury than the swooning of several ladies. The house was very much crowded, and we never witnessed so great a collection of the Fair Sex in our Theatre, on any occasion. Upwards of 1700 Tickets, (exclusive of proprietors and subscribers) were received at the door!

On Thursday the President paid a visit to the Fortifications in the harbor, on board the steam boat Charleston. The steam boat was attended by the elegant Barge built by the City, rowed by 21 seamen, dressed in uniform, to land him at each place of stopping.—The President was accompanied by the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and their suits; The Honorable Charles Pinckney, the Hon. Henry Middleton, His Honor the Intendant, Major General Gaines, and Colonels Clinch and Bankhead of the Army; Commodore Campbell and Captain Creighton of the Navy; Maj. General Thomas Pinckney; several other Officers of the army, navy and militia; and a number of respectable citizens. Soon after sailing, the Revenue Cutter fired a federal salute, which was followed by the forts in succession when the party landed at each. They dined at Fort Johnson, the quarters of Colonel Bankhead, (commander of the harbor) and returned to town about five o'clock.—When the President embarked, he was cheered by a large assemblage of citizens. In the evening he attended a brilliant display of Fire Works, in the Orphan House Yard.

The President of the United States, it is expected, will leave Charleston on Monday morning, for the Southward.

Notice.

ON the second day of June of Court ensuing, will be sold for cash, (if not sold at private sale before) a negro man about 24 years of age.

Apply to

CLIM JONES.

Duck Creek, May 14, 1819—11J 207.



WASHINGTON, N. C. MAY 14, 1819

COUNTERFEITERS.

On the 29th ult. three men were taken up and committed to the jail of Guilford county, in this State, named *Boandine Brasseur*, *William Fortner* and *John Marsh*, all of Surry county; charged with passing counterfeit money. There was found a considerable quantity of counterfeit Notes in their possession, consisting of \$20 Notes of the Planter's Bank of Georgia, \$10 of the Georgia State Bank \$5 of the Union Bank of Georgetown, District of Columbia, and \$5 of the Bank of Virginia. It is believed *Fortner* is an old offender, that he has been for some time confined in the jail of Cumberland county, and is at present under recognizance to answer a charge of passing counterfeit money in that county.

The public are indebted to the zeal and activity of the Sheriffs of Randolph and Guilford, for the apprehension of these daring offenders. *Rat Reg*

In the Superior Court holden for Cumberland county, Jeremiah Fields was, on Saturday last, tried and convicted, and sentenced by his honor Judge Murphy, to a fine of 50 cents, and three years close confinement, on a charge of passing a counterfeit bank note purporting to be on the State Bank of North Carolina. The bill on which the defendant was tried, was a three dollar genuine bill altered to one of fifty dollars. *Fayetteville Observer.*

YESTERDAY'S MAILS.

The papers received were almost entirely destitute of interest. We have copied the following articles, respecting the reported cession of the island of Cuba to Great Britain, from the National Intelligencer, the editors of which paper appear to attach much importance to the rumor.—*Pet. Rep.*

WASHINGTON, May 4. We have a rumor by the way of Georgia, of a cession of the Island of Cuba by Spain to Great Britain. We hope, as the Augusta Chronicle surmises, that the rumor is "entirely unfounded." But such an event is not impossible. The mere rumor of it is pregnant with considerations of vital importance, connected with the existing Peace of foreign nations, and with the tranquility of the Union.

We have never heard but with regret the hints which have been thrown out occasionally in newspaper discussions, in political orations and in recollections serves us right, even on the floor of Congress, respecting the acquisitions of Cuba, or any other possessions, for the United States. In this respect, our opinion probably differs from that of any of our readers, as we know it does from that of some of our leading politicians. But it is our opinion still, and we cannot divest ourselves of it. Our appetite for territory is sated by the acquisitions we have already made. We desire no greater population within our federative system, than we have already territory to accommodate with an affluent supply of the necessities and comforts of life. We particularly covet no transmarine possessions, requiring extensive military and naval establishments to maintain them, and territorial governments of despotic energy not suited to our free institutions. We have never forgot the lesson our boyish reading taught us, of the inconvenience, not to say danger, to a Republic, of provincial governments.

Without enlarging, however, on this head we cannot but confess, much as we should deprecate the necessity of our acquiring possession of Cuba, we would yet rather should be ceded to us than to Great Britain. In process of time, if it do not become independent, perhaps it must be long to us, and we must do the best we can with it. At present, in the hands of Spain, it is innoxious, from the weakness of her marine; and its markets are equally open to us with the rest of the world. In the hands of Britain, with her marine swarming from its harbors over the Gulf of Mexico, this island would be from its locality, a source of continual collision, a provocative to hostilities; which would be little less provoked, by the system of colonial exclusion which Great Britain might be expected to establish in regard to that, as to her other colonies.

We hope the report of the transfer is not true. If it be not we have no occasion to say any thing more about it.—*Nat. Int.*

From the Augusta Chronicle, of April 23.

IMPORTANT—IF TRUE.

We understand it is rumored in Savannah that the island of Cuba has been ceded to Great Britain. Our informant says that he saw in Savannah a gentleman recently from Cuba, who told him that intelligence of the cession had reached that island just

before his leaving it; in consequence, great disappointment was excited among the inhabitants, who, with the constituted authorities, generally had remonstrated in spirited terms against the measure—declaring that, rather than submit to such a transfer, they would throw off their allegiance and assert their independence. The above reached us through the most respectable source; but the silence of the Savannah papers induces us to believe the report entirely unfounded.

THE REAL JUNIUS.

Sir Philip Francis, whose friends claimed for him the honor of being the author of the celebrated *Letters of Junius*, and who recently died, having left no confirmation, either written or oral, that he was the author, another gentleman, (a Dr. Wilnot) has been named as the literary genius to whom the world is indebted for those masterly and incomparable essays. The gentleman who discovered the secret, promises to elucidate the subject thoroughly, and to produce conviction, by the most irrefragable testimony, that Dr. Wilnot is the real author of Junius. We shall endeavor to give the evidence as it progresses. *Pet. Rep.*

In the account of the two Oxen brought to Baltimore market, it is said Columbus alive weighed 2962 lbs. and the Delaware Ox 2688. The net beef of the first was 2090lb. and of the last 1851.

A Canal to unite the waters of Bay of Fundy with those of the St. Lawrence is contemplated in Nova Scotia. It is calculated that it can be accomplished for \$200,000.

CAPT. BIDDLE of the Ontario Sloop of War, just arrived at Annapolis from a two years cruise round Cape Horn and in the South Sea, is at present in this city. It is hoped the public will be allowed to enjoy the benefits of his observations during his cruise; and that we shall have an account from him, or some other officer of the ship, of the many occurrences during the voyage, and whilst in South American ports, which are worthy of note. Such an account would excite an interest. Something allied to that which was generally produced by the first authentic accounts of Com. Porter's gallant and adventurous cruise in the same seas. *Nat. Int.*

Capt. J. D. Henley, commanding the frigate *Congress*, now lying at Annapolis, and ready for a voyage more extensive than that from which the *Ontario* has returned, has also been on a visit to this city. This vessel, it is said, will visit the East India ports; and it is believed will be the first national ship of the U. S. which has ever visited those ports. In her passage down the Atlantic coast, she will land at Rio Janeiro Mr. GRAM, our Minister to the Brazils. As soon as he is prepared to embark, the vessel will sail. *Ibid.*

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.

A letter from a correct source, dated Rio Janeiro, 24th Feb. contains the following important information:—

Freesman's Journal.

"It is expected that the fall of Lima will have a favorable effect on the general state of things. That event may be expected with confidence, in the course of two or three months. Lord Cochrane has taken the command of the Chili squadron, and is about to proceed to Callao, with troops to attack Lima."

The Savannah papers afford no confirmation of the reported transfer of Cuba to England; they having been unable to trace the rumor to any authentic source, and we hope it is entirely groundless. Such a report, we perceive by an arrival at Charleston, had been for a time current, also at Havana, where it appears to have created much unpleasant sensation; but eagerly as G. Britain may, & no doubt does, covet an acquisition so valuable we cannot believe on slight grounds that Spain would just now part with the most loyal, if not the most profitable of her American possessions. *Nat. Int.*

A gentlemen direct from the sales at the Cahaba, states, that in consequence of a combination of the land speculators, the sales have been postponed. The company, consisting of about forty, deposited one thousand dollars each, and agreed not to bid over two dollars per acre for any land which might be offered. That two valuable townships were bid off at that price, when the Register ordered the sales to be postponed. These townships were then sold at auction by the company, and the net profit arising from the re-sale of the land amounted to \$1980 to each individual concerned. We presume that the gentlemen speculators formed their plan on the commonly received principle, that the public is a goose, and that while its enchanting plumage offered to many temptations to pluck a few feathers, no other

danger was to be apprehended than that of being hissed at! *Alabama Cour.*

"The Devil among the Tailors."—The Northern papers give this title to a paragraph mentioning that the journeymen tailors have turned out for the express purpose of preventing women from being employed in their business. This is considered, as it ought to be, unwarrantable conduct in a set of men who receive nearly three times the wages that are paid in England for like services.—It is curious to observe, say the Editors, that the original cause of casting odium on the occupation of a tailor, and making him the butt of ridicule as only the ninth part of a man, arose out of a similar occurrence; about two centuries ago, the trade of a tailor was performed wholly by women; it was scandalous and effeminate for men to work at the needle—this occurred in England about the close of the fifteenth century; the period when the doublet, tunic, and trunk hose, gave way to the French frock and skirted coat, with cape and collar and flapped breeches; when the name of a male tailor, became as opprobrious, as that of man miliner has in modern times. If the master tailors are disposed to retrieve their trade from merited odium, they ought to resolve to employ women only, whose proper business it is.

OF SPAIN.

Extract of a letter from Madrid dated March 4th. says "we are now on the eve of a change of ministry, and are to see the famous Cevallos, who may justly be called the Talleyrand of Spain, again in office. He is expected here to undertake the department of foreign affairs, and will, perhaps obtain all his former influence in the administration. The death of the Queen has facilitated the return of the minister, which, at all events, must produce important consequences; but can it be expected that his counsel will aid us to recover our American colonies, and smooth the way to a settlement of our differences with Portugal? No! we do not think so. There is a great talk here of a marriage for our king, but the princess who is to be his bride is not fixed upon.

The London Statesman, of the 27th February, remarks that "the financial, as well as the political face of the country appears peculiarly grave and interesting at this moment. Accounts from foreign markets are unpromising. It appears by letters from Liverpool, that 160 packages of British goods have been returned from New Orleans, not finding a vent in America, owing to the high price set upon them. We have not half the American merchants in England as some time back. They look into our manufactures but purchase very little.

In Russia the soldiers are to be cantoned in future, in the villages, where they are to be taught the practice of agriculture, and supported by the peasantry. In return, the peasants are to be instructed in the military art by the soldiers. The labor of the latter is considered as a sufficient recompence for their diet and lodging; the state will thus be relieved from a heavy burden, and the Russians, in a few years, will be all soldiers.

WALLACE'S MONUMENT.

There have of late been several proposals for erecting a monument in the neighborhood of Glasgow, to the memory of Sir Wm. Wallace—a correspondent in the "Glasgow Chronicle," proposes that this monument shall be a colossal statue of the Scottish hero. The statue is to be cast of iron, one hundred and twenty feet in height; the whole containing a surface of nine thousand square feet; weighing one hundred and twenty five tons; and the expense, including stairs, balconies, balustrades, flanchies, screw bolts, and cement, necessary to join the pieces together, being estimated at £3000. As the legs would be nearly five feet in diameter inside, a spiral stair might be fixed in one of them, to lead to suits of tea, or other rooms, in the body, thighs, and arms of the figure. In some of these, the keeper and his family might reside; and his emoluments would perhaps amount to five or six thousand pounds a year. There might also be flats let out either as dwelling houses or summer quarters. The other foot to contain a reservoir of water, or serve as stabling for visitors' horses.—The head lighted with gas, might be an observatory, a small rotunda theatre, or consort and assembly room. A clock might be placed in a spare corner of the figure; the hands on the warriors target. His sword might serve as a thunder rod. Visitors might walk round his bosom, as they do round the top of the Monument in London. This statue, if well painted, and put together, and founded on a rock, might bid defiance to time, and outlive even the Pyramids. *Liverpool Mercury.*

Printing in general neatly executed at this Office

MARRIED

In Chatham county, a few days past, David Smith, Esq. of Wilmington, to Miss Sophia Williams.

A few days past, De Witt Clinton, Esq. Governor of the State of New York, to Miss Catharine Jones, daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Jones.

DIED

Lately, in Petersburg, Va. Mrs. Elizabeth Pescud, the amiable consort of Edward Pescud, Esq.

In Halifax county, a few days past, Doctor Harry, an African—aged 126! Also in the same county lately, Robin—aid to be 130 years old.

Port of Washington.

ENTERED.

10 Schr. Patty Holland, Neale, Gaudaloupe
11 Sloop Alexander Clunn, Clunn, Phila.
12 Schr. Salome, Gibbs, Boston

CLEARED.

8 Schr. Two Brothers, Cuffee, Baltimore
12 Schr. Mark, Linnell, Boston
13 Schr. Emmeline, Cruthers, N York

WASHINGTON PRICES CURRENT.
(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

ARTICLES	From D. C. to D. C.
Bacon	lb. 11 14
Butter	30 35
Bees Wax	25 27
Brandy, French	gal. 3 50
do. Apple	80 85
do. Peach	none
Corn	bu. 60 65
Misc.	70 75
Peas	80 1
Cotton	lb. 14 15
Coffee	33 40
Cordage	15 16
Flour	bb. 9 10
Flax Seed	bus 80 1
Gro. Holland	gal. 1 50 1 75
Pine Scantling	M. 12
Plank	12
Flooring Boards	20
Shingles, 22 inch	2
Staves W. O. bhd.	25
do. R. O. do.	10
do. W. O. bbl.	10
Heading, W. O. bhd.	25 30
Lard	lb. 12 14
Molasses	gal. 55 60
Tar	bb. 1 10
Pitch	1 50 1 75
Rosin	1 40 1 50
Turpentine	1 50 1 75
do. Spirits	gal. 45 50
Pork	bb. 17 20
Rum Jamaica	gal. 1 30 1 40
do. W. I.	1 20 1 25
do. American	65 75
Salt Alum	bus 70 80
do. Fine	60 65
Sugar, Loaf	lb. 30 35
do. Lump	27 28
do. Brown	15
Tobacco	cwt 20 27
Whiskey	gal. 65 70

Fifty dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber on the 3d day of September last, a Negro man named

ISAAC;

rather light complexion; about five feet ten or eleven inches high, stout built, and about 40 years of age, by trade a Blacksmith, who absented himself from my service without any cause; consequently I expect it is his intention to leave this State for the north. As he formerly belonged to John Alderson of Washington, and has connections there, I think it likely he may be lurking in that neighborhood. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend said said negro and lodge him in any Jail in the State, so that I get him again.

All masters of Vessels and other persons, are hereby warned harboring, employing, or carrying away such negro, as the rigour of the law will be enforced against them.

LOVETT BELL.

Hyde County, May 14, 1819—6w207

Notice.

ALL persons are cautioned from trading for or receiving a Note of hand, drawn by me in favor of Edmund Smithwick for two hundred dollars, payable at twelve months and dated February, the year not recollected, which note was paid by me to said Smithwick, and at the time, was purloined by him before my signature was placed—This Note was in consideration of a Stud Horse purchased from said Smithwick.

JOHN B. JASPER.

Hyde county, May 13th, 1819—1f207

For Rent or Lease.

FOR a term of years, the House now occupied by the subscriber, to whom application may be made

WILLIAM ROSS.

Washington, April 23, 1819—3w204

Advertisement.

WAS LOST last evening, in, or near the Store of James W. Mackie & Co. Plymouth two Bills—one of One Hundred Dollars, on the Somerset Bank Princess Ann, Maryland, and endorsed on the back by Levan Bozman—The other a Twenty Dollar Bill on the Augusta Bridge Company. Neither of which Bills is current in this section of the country. The former is of comparatively small value to any person except the owner.

A LIBERAL REWARD is hereby offered to any person who will deliver them to James W. Mackie & Co. Plymouth, or to the Editor of the Recorder.

It is presumed that if any suspicious character should offer Bills of the above descriptions, that notice will be given to the subscribers who will compensate them for their trouble.

JAMES W. MACKIE, & Co.

Plymouth, N. C. April 27, 1819—205

Land.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his highly valuable tract of Land, on Jackson Swamp, on the confines of Beau fort and Hyde county, containing about 3500 acres of as rich swamp land as any in the State. This tract possesses all the advantages that can be derived from situation, as to facility of conveying the produce to market; being about a mile and a half from the eastern prong of Bath Creek, and three miles from the town of Bath, where vessels of any size, which our navigation admits, can come and load.

About 100 acres of this tract are cleared and ditched; 70 acres of which are now fit for the plough, and under fence. The buildings on it, are a Barn 50 feet by 20, built in the best manner, and roofed with juniper shingles; and some Negro houses. The growth on the whole tract consists of bowl Gum, Laurel, Poplar, and some Pine. A main canal 2 miles long, with a few cross ditches, would lay every foot of this tract perfectly dry, and put the owner in possession of a body of Land of inexhaustible strength, and well adapted to the culture of Wheat, Corn or Cotton. Any person possessing a few negroes, and tired of scratching sand barrens to get one or two barrels of corn per acre, may here, with a little perseverance, open a route to unbounded wealth; may spread around himself a paradise of ever blooming fertility, inaccessible to storms or inundations; where the certainty of reward shall sweeten his labours, and the amusements of hunting, fishing, and fowling in the seasons fill up his leisure hours with healthful recreations.—Terms will be made easy and title indisputable.

Apply to

GEORGE A. FARRIS.

Washington, 1819—1f202

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Elias Hoell, dec'd, give notice to all persons having demands against the estate of the said Elias Hoell, to present them for payment within the time required by an Act of Assembly, entitled "an Act concerning proving of Wills and granting letters of Administration and to prevent frauds in the management of intestate estates," otherwise they will be barred of recovery by operation of the said Act.

DELLAH HOELL, Executor.

Washington, 8th March, 1819—1f198

The following valuable family Medicines are constantly kept for sale at J. Wheeler Jr. Store viz.

DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL

DROPS.

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS!!!

DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC FEMALE

PILLS, for obstructions, &c. and which are

equally conducive to the health of married

ladies unless when pregnant, at which time

they must not be taken.—Price 3s.

DR. RELFE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

for indigestion, bilious affections, &c.

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

a certain remedy for 'sick head aches'

though of years standing.

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE RHEU-

MATIC PILLS a most excellent medicine.

ALBION CORN PLAISTER. This

Plaister cures the Corn without pain, though

considered incurable for years!

DR. HUNTER'S celebrated PILLS; DR.

HUNTER'S INJECTION POWDERS,

and DR. HUNTER'S CERATE—Preventive

and cure of Venereal complaints even

when all other medicines have failed. Des-

cription of symptoms together with full di-

rections, so that any person may cure them-

selves with secrecy accompany each packet.

Price one dollar each

None of the above Medicines are genu-

ine, unless signed "W. T. CONWAY."

As you value health observe this! Pamphlets

of many extraordinary cures may be had of

the Agents Gratia.

Roanoke and Pamptico Canal.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, passed in the year 1818, Commissioners were appointed to receive subscriptions for the purpose of connecting the Roanoke and Pamptico Rivers by a navigable Canal. Now in pursuance of the said Act, the Commissioners hereby give notice that Books to receive subscriptions, will be opened at the following places and periods, and under the direction of the following persons, viz:

At Washington, on Thursday the 25th of March 1819, under the direction of the Commissioners.

At Williamston on Monday the 29th of March 1819, under the direction of Samuel Hyman Edward Yellowly, Gerard Yarrell, Joshua Robeson, jr. and Jesse Jones.

In Hyde County, on Monday the 29th March 1819, under the direction of Thomas Singleton, Thomas Spencer, Benjamin Selby John Selby, jr. and William Hill.

At Newbern on Monday the 29th day of March 1819, under the direction of John Stanly, John P. Daves, William Gaston, Richard D. Spaight and Asa Jones.

In Pitt County, on Monday, the 29th March 1819, under the direction of Oliver Prince, Robert Williams, Ivey Foreman, Benet Bunn and Alexander Evans.

In Edgecombe County on Monday the 29th of March, under the direction of Edmund McNair, James Battle, Spencer D. Codon, Joseph Bell, David Barnes and Peter Evans.

In Halifax on Monday the 29th of March under the direction of William Smith, Col. John Alston Hutchins, G. Burton, Robert Jones, Cadwallader Jones, William Amy Joseph Branch and David Clark.

In Bertie County, on Monday, the 29th March under the direction of William Lee Gray E. A. Rhodes, John S. Bryan, George L. Ryan George Outlaw, Benjamin B. Hunter and Joseph Bryan.

In Warren County, on Monday the 29th March, under the direction of Philemon Hawkins, Kemp Plummer, Robert Hill Jones and others.

In Granville County on Monday the 29th March under the direction of William Hawkins, Daniel Jones and others.

In Franklin County on Monday, the 29th March under the direction of John D. Hawkins, John J. Inge and others.

In Nash County, on Monday the 29th March under the direction of Peter Aurington, Samuel Westray James Hilliard, Henry A. Donaldson and George Boddy.

At Raleigh, on Monday, the 29th of day March, under the direction of John Branch, William Boylan, Gen. Calvin Jones, Sharad Haywood, and Charles L. Hinton.

In Caswell County, on Monday the 29th March, under the direction of Bartlett Yancy, Bedford Brown, Romulus Saunders and others.

In North Hampton County, on Monday the 29th March, under the direction of Henry Boone, Henry Avington, and others.

In Person County on Monday the 29th March, under the direction of Richard Atkinson, Samuel Dickens, Thomas Webb and others.

In Rockingham County, on Monday the 29th March, under the direction of William Bethel, Nathaniel Scales, junior and others.

In Orange County, on Monday the 29th March under the direction of Duncan Cameron, Archibald D. Murphy, George E. Badger, James Mebane and Thomas Rufin.

The books will be kept open, until the 1st day of the ensuing June; at which time they will be closed and forwarded to the Commissioners in the town of Washington. By the Commissioners.

THOMAS TROTTER,

JAMES O. K. WILLIAMS,

WILLIAM A. BLOUNT,

THOMAS W. BLACKLEDGE,

WILLIAM KENNEDY,

The Editors of the Raleigh Star and Milton Intelligencer will insert the above advertisement in their respective papers, for four weeks; and forward their accounts to Thomas W. Blackledge at Washington, by whom they will be promptly liquidated.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership under the firm of Richard Grist & Co. for the transaction of Merchantile and Commission-Business in this place. They propose; To keep for sale articles of West India production, by wholesale and retail. To receive on Consignment or Store age, commodities in general, which will be sold on Commission, or otherwise disposed of on account of the owner, as may be directed. And to make purchases on Orders.

Also, to work occasionally a Turpentine Distillery. The transaction of the business will principally be under the direction of Richard Grist.

RICHARD GRIST.

WALTER HANRAHAN.

Washington, N. C. 23d, Jan. 1819. 1f193

North-Carolina Stages.



NEW LINES.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing the public, that he in conjunction with Capt. Wm. Scott of Raleigh, has established a

NEW LINE OF STAGES

from this place through to Raleigh; to run through in two days, twice a week—Leave Mr. Lewis Leroy's Hotel every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 A. M. and arrive in Raleigh (by way of Tarborough) on Sundays and Wednesdays by 7 P. M.—Leave Raleigh on Saturdays and Tuesdays at 4 A. M. and arrive at Washington on Sundays and Wednesdays by 4 P. M.

ALSO,

A REGULAR

LINE OF STAGES

In conjunction with the Edenton and Plymouth Steam Boat; runs twice a week between Plymouth and Newbern—Leaves Plymouth on Sundays and Wednesdays at 8 A. M. and arrives at Newbern (through this place) on Mondays and Thursdays by 9 A. M.—Leaves Newbern at 12, same days and arrives at Plymouth by 4 P. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

These Lines are supplied with active Horses, careful Drivers, good Public Houses, Smooth Roads, and are driven in day time—with such accommodations the Proprietors hope to render comfortable all who travel these routs. The Tarborough Rout commences on Tuesday, Jan. 5th, 1819.

D. KING.

Washington, Dec. 30, 1818.

1f183

The Editors of the Charleston Times; Norfolk Herald; Baltimore Patriot, (for the City); Petersburg Intelligencer; and (L. & T's) N. Y. Gazette, will please publish the above once a week for three months, and send their accounts to this Office for collection.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1815, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorised to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered for sale, when surveyed.

Therefore, I JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Alabama shall be held at Huntsville, in said territory as follows:

On the first Monday in July next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 1 and 2, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 1, east—9, 11, 12 and 14, in range 2, east—12 and 13, in range 3, east—11, 12 and 13, in range 4, east.

On the first Monday in September for the sale of townships 9, and 10, in range 3, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in ranges 4 and 5 west.

On the first Monday in November, for the sale of townships 9, 10 and 11, in ranges 6 and 7, west—9 and 10, in range 8, west—9, 10 and 11, in range 9, west—9, 10, 11 and 12, in range 10, west—9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, in range 11, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14, in range 12, west.

On the first Monday in January 1820, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in ranges 15, west—11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 16 west—12 and 13, in range 17, west.

And sales shall be held at Cahaba, in the said territory, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in range 5—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 16, in range 6—11, in range 7—10 and 11, in range 8—9, 10 and 11, in ranges 10 and 11—9, 10 and 11, in range 12—Excepting such lands as have been, or shall be, reserved according to law for the use of schools and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open for two weeks and no longer, and shall commence with the lowest number of section township, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 20th day of March 1819.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President.

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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March 24.

1Jan.

POETRY.

From the Gattskill Recorder.

THE ROCK AT HORES.

Why is the world a desert drear
Of complicated woe?
The keen desire—the fruitless tear,
Await us all below;
We're born and hurried to the grave,
And none extends an arm to save!

And thus did Israel's countless band
In parch'd Arabia weep!
Though led by him whose marvellous hand
Whelm'd Egypt in the deep,
But nourished them with heavenly bread,
And with a fiery pillar led.

"Say wherefore hast thou brought us out,
From where the river roves,
In deserts to consume with drought,
And with us all our droves?
Our wives are faint our offspring cry!
Then give us water else we die."

See their dread captain lead the way,
And bear his wondrous rod?
In eager haste the hosts obey,
And follow where he trod?
From all the boundless plain they flock,
Surrounding sacred Moreb's rock.

He smote—and bursting from its side,
Through plains the torrents sought,
Dividing its meandering tide,
With life and pleasure fraught;
Eager thy drop—Infants that gasp,
The vessels seize with desperate grasp.

Then why this life a waste so drear
Of fruitless sighs and woe?
The Rock Divine is gushing near,
And streams through deserts flow;
Then desp'rae mortals cease to sigh;
Taste Heaven's stream and never die.

LAW DUST AND SAW DUST.

To set up a village, with tackle for tillage,
Jack Carter he took to the saw;
To pluck and to pillage that same little
village,
Joe Pettibog took to the law.

They angled so pliant, for gull and for cli-
ent—
As sharp as a weasel for rats;
Till what with their saw dust, and what
with their law dust,
They blinded the eyes of the flats,

Jack brought to the people, a bill for the
steeples.
They swore they would not be bit;
But out of a saw pit, into a law pit,
Jack tickled them up with a writ.

Cried Jack the saw rasper, I know neighbor
Grasper.
We both of us live by the stocks;
While I, for my savings, turn blocks into
shavings,
You lawyers are shaving the blocks.

From the New England Galaxy.

THE JOKING CRIMINAL.

The human heart may grow so callous,
To fear no God, nor man, nor gallows,
The jokes of some you cannot check,
But by the breaking of the neck.
A culprit was to Tyburn carted,
To have his soul and body parted,
But found a tavern in the route,
And for a glass of grog sung out,
'Twas brought and drank without delay;
And thus the rogue was heard to say,
'When I come back 'll call and pay.'

BORROWER AND LENDER.

A Man there was, would always lend,
A trifle to a neighboring friend.
Among the rest, he lent to one
A rusty, foul, ill looking gun.
A borrower scolded him severely,
Conceiving it an insult clearly.
"Sir," said the lender, "would you try
A better, you may go and buy:
I can't afford, you know my friend,
To keep a better one to lend."

ANECDOTE—FACT.

A very genteel impudent looking young
man was seen to enter a church in time
of service—he passed at the entrance—the
congregation stared—he advanced a few
steps, and deliberately surveying the whole
assembly, commenced a slow march up
the broad aisle—not a pew was open—the
audience were too busy for civility—he
wheeled, and in the same manner per-
formed a march, stepping as if to Roslin
Castle or the dead march in Saul, and dis-
appeared. A few moments after, he re-en-
tered with a huge block upon his shoul-
ders, as heavy as he could well stagger
under; his countenance was immovable—
again the good people stared, and half rose
from their seats, with their books in their
hands. At length he placed the block in the
very centre of the principal passage and seat-
ed himself upon it. Then, and for the first
time the reproach was felt!—Every pew
door in the house was instantly flung open!

But no—the stranger was a gentleman—he
came not there for disturbance—he moved
no—smiled not; but preserved the utmost
decorum, until the service was concluded,
and deliberately shouldered his block and to
the same slow step bore it off, and placed it
where he had found it.

The congregation is now, the most polite
and attentive to strangers, of any in Ameri-
ca.
Balt. Fed. Repr.

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURAL- ISTS.

A gardener at Glasgow, practises a mode
of destroying caterpillars, which he discov-
ered by accident. A piece of woollen rag
had been blown by the wind into a currant
bush; and when taken out was found cover-
ed by the leaf devouring insects. He im-
mediately placed pieces of woollen cloth in
every bush in his garden, and found next day
that the caterpillars had universally taken to
them for shelter. In this way he destroys
many thousands every morning.
Bell's W. Mess.

THREE DEXTROUS THIEVES.

Three rogues in the vicinity of Lan,
uniting the ingenuity of their talents, had
for a considerable time, put both monks
and laymen under contribution. Two of
them were brothers; their names Hamet
and Bernard. Their father, who had fol-
lowed the same profession had just finish-
ed his career at the gallows. The name
of the third was Travers. They never rob-
bed or murdered; but only pursued the
business of pilfering and kidnapping, in
which they arrived to an astonishing de-
gree of ingenuity.

As they were walking together one day
in the wood of Lan, and talking of their
several feats of dexterity, Hamet, the el-
dest of the two brothers, espied at the top
of a tree, a magpie's nest, and saw the mo-
ther fly into it. "Brother," said he to Ber-
nard, "what would you say to a person that
should propose to go and take the eggs from
under that bird without alarming it?"
"I should tell him," answered the younger
brother, "that he was a fool, and proposed
a thing impossible to be done." "Well,
learn my friend, that he who cannot ac-
complish so practicable a theft, is but a
booby in his profession. Observe me!"
This said he immediately climbs the tree—
Having reached the nest he makes a hole in
it underneath receives softly in his hands the
eggs, as they slip through the opening, &
brings them down, desiring his compan-
ions to observe that not a single egg was
broken. "By my soul," cries Bernard, "I
must allow you to be an incorruptible
thief; but if you will go and replace the
eggs under the mother, as quietly as you
have taken them from her, we shall ac-
knowledge you our master."

Hamet accepts the challenge, and again
mounts the tree, but his brother designed
a trick upon him. The latter, as soon as
he sees the other at a certain height, says
to Travers, "You have just been a witness
to Hamet's dexterity; you shall now see
what I can do in the same way." He in-
stantly climbs the tree, and followed his
brother from branch to branch; and while
his eyes were fixed upon the nest, entirely
taken up with his design, and watching ev-
ery motion of the bird, the slippery rogue
loosens his trousers, & brings them down
as a signal of triumph. Hamet, in the mean
time, contrives to replace the eggs; and
coming down, looks for the praise due to
so clever an exploit. "O, you want to de-
ceive us," said Bernard, bantering him;
"I'll lay a wager, that you have concealed
the eggs in your trousers." The other
looks, sees that his trousers are gone, and
soon finds out the trick of his brother. "Ex-
cellent rogue," says he, "to outwit another."

As for Travers, he so equally admired
the two heroes, that he was doubtful which
merited the palm. But so much address
humbled him, and mortified to think he
was not qualified to enter into the lists with
them, he said—

"Gentlemen, you know too much for
me, for you would escape twenty times
where I should always be taken. I see I
am too awkward ever to succeed in this
occupation, therefore I will renounce it, &
take to my own again; I live with my wife,
and work hard; and I hope by the bless-
ing of God, we will not want."

He really returned to the village, as he
said. His wife was very fond of him; he
became a very honest man, and worked so
hard, that, in a few months, he was able to
buy a pig and fatten him at home. At
Christmas, he killed it, and, as is usual,
hung it up by the feet against the wall, and
went to his work in the fields. It had been
lucky for him if he had sold it, and saved
all the trouble and anxiety it gave him, as
you will see.

Just after he was gone out, the two bro-
thers, who had not seen him since the day
they parted, came to pay him a visit. His
wife was alone, busily employed in spin-
ning. She told them that her husband was
gone out, and would not return till the
evening. You may very well suppose that
the pig did not escape their watchful eyes;
and when they left the house, they said to
each other—"so, so,—this rogue has a

mind to regain himself, and not to invite
us.—As that is the case, we must carry off
the pig, and eat it without him." They
then laid their plan, and went out and hid
themselves in a neighbouring hedge till
night.

When Travers returned in the evening,
his wife told him of her strange visitors.
"They were such ill looking fellows," said
she, "that I was frightened, being alone, &
durst not ask their names or their business."
—They pryed about every where, and I
don't believe a single nail escaped them."

"Alas! these are my two rogues," cried
Travers, dolefully. "The pig is gone, that's
certain—oh! that I had but sold it!"
"There's still one way to save it," said
the wife; "let us take it down from the
hook, and hide it somewhere for the night.
To-morrow as soon as it is light, we will
consider what further to do with it."

Travers followed his wife's advice, took
down the bacon, laid it on the floor at the
other end of the room and put the knead-
ing trough over it. He then went to bed,
but not without anxiety. At midnight the
brothers came to put their scheme in ex-
ecution. The elder kept watch, while Ber-
nard bored a hole in the wall opposite the
place where piggy had hung, but he soon
found out there was nothing left but the
string. "The bird is flown," said he, "we
are come too late."

Travers, whom the fear of being robbed
kept in continual alarm, and hindered from
sleeping, thinking he heard a noise, awak-
ened his wife, and ran to the trough, to see
if the pig was there. It was; but having
also fears about his barn and stable, he was
willing to go all around, and set off, armed
with a hatchet. Bernard, who heard him
go out took advantage of it directly in
picking the lock of the door, and going
softly up to the bed, said to the wife coun-
terfeiting the voice of the husband—

"Mary the bacon is not on the wall—
what have you done with it?" "What
have you forgot?" replied the woman, "that
we hid it under the kneading trough—has
your fear turned your brain?"

"No, no," said he, "but I had forgot; do
you lie still—I'll go and take care of it."
Saying thus he took the pig on his shoul-
ders and carried it off.

When Travers had gone his round and
well secured all his doors, he came back.
"It must be owned," said the wife, "I have
a husband with a poor memory! Why
you forgot just now, where you had put
the pig?"

These words made Travers roar again
—"I said it would be so! I knew they
would steal it! It's gone! I shall never
see it more!"

In the midst of these lamentations, how-
ever it struck him that the thieves could
not have got far with their prize in the
time; so he posted after them directly,
with some hope of recovering the pig.
The rogues had taken a bye path across
the field, that went straight to the wood,
where they hoped to hide their prey more
securely.—Hamet, went first to make sure
the road; and his brother, who walked
slower, on account of the weight, followed
at some distance. Travers soon overtook
him, and knowing him immediately said
imitating the voice of the elder brother—
"Come you must be tired; give me to
carry in my turn."

Bernard who thought it was his brother
gave Travers the pig, and went on before,
but had scarcely gone a hundred paces,
when, to his great astonishment he met
Hamet.

"Zooks!" said he "I have been trapped;
that rogue Travers has played me a trick.
But never mind; you shall see I know how
to repair a blunder."

So saying he stripped himself, put his
shirt over his clothes, made up something
like a woman's night cap on his head, and
thus equipped, he ran full speed, by ano-
ther path to Travers's house, and waited
for him at the door; but when he saw him
coming, he went forward to meet him, as
if it was his wife, and counterfeiting her
voice, asked him if he had got the pig
again.

"Yes, yes, I have him," replied the hus-
band.

"That's well! Come give it to me; I'll
carry it in; and do you run to the stable,
for I heard a noise there, and am afraid
they are breaking in."

Travers himself put the animal upon
his shoulder, and set off a new road, to
see that all things were safe. When he
returned, he was much surprised to find his
wife in bed crying, and very much alarm-
ed; and then found out that they had de-
ceived him again. He determined, how-
ever, not to be baffled so; and as if his
honor was concerned in the affair, swore
not to give it up till somehow or other, he
was victorious. He rather doubted if the
thieves, this time, would take the same
road; but rightly suspected that the forest
being for them the nearest place of safety
they would go there as before. In fact
they were there already; and eager to
taste their prize, had lighted a fire at the
foot of an oak to broil some steaks; the
wood was green, and burnt ill, so to mend
it, they went to pick up some dry leaves
and sticks.—Travers, who had easily found

the rogues by the light of the fire, took
advantage of their absence to strip himself
entirely, climb up a tree, & suspend him-
self by his arms, like a person hanging!
and when the thieves returned and were
busily employed in blowing the fire, he
roared out with a voice like thunder,
"Wretches you will end your days as I
did."

They firmly believed it to be their fa-
ther's voice, and frightened out of their
wits, thought of nothing but running away.
The other look up his clothes and pig in
great haste, and returned in triumph to
relate his victory to his wife, who embrac-
ed and congratulated him on his bold and
dexterous exploit.

"Don't let us flatter ourselves too soon
the knaves are not far off; and as long as
the pig remains here I shall be in a frigh;
so heat some water; we'll cook it then let
them come—I defy them to get it."

One lighted the fire, the other cut up
the pig and put it into the cauldron in large
pieces; then they both sat down in the
chimney corner to watch it. Travers, who
was much fatigued with his labour and
anxiety all night, soon became drowsy,
and his wife said to him—Go you to bed;
I'll watch the boiler; and as every thing is
well secured there's nothing to fear; at all
events if I hear any noise I can wake you."

On this assurance he threw himself on
the bed in his clothes, and soon fell asleep.
His wife continued to watch the cauldron
for some time, but at last grew drowsy, &
fell fast asleep in her chair.

During this time the thieves, recovered
from their first alarm, had returned to the
oak, and not finding either the man hang-
ing or the pig, easily divined the real truth
of the matter. They would have thought
themselves disgraced forever if Travers in
this skirmish of stratagem had gained the
victory, and went back again to his house
fully determined to exert their utmost dex-
terity in the art of theiving, in one final
effort.

Before they laid their plan Bernard look-
ed through the hole he had made in the
wall, to know if the enemy were on their
guard. He saw on one side Travers
stretched upon the bed, and on the other
his wife, with a ladle in her hand, and
head waving backwards & forwards, asleep
close to the fire, and the bacon boiling in
the pot.

"They are willing to save us the trouble
of cooking," said Bernard to his brother;
"tho' after all, it is nothing but their fear
of us made 'em dress it. Do you remain
quiet; I'll engage you shall eat some of it
yet."

He then went and cut a long pole made
it sharp at one end, and getting on the
roof of the house, thrust it down the chi-
mney; stuck it in one of the pieces of meat,
and drew it up. It happened that Travers
at that moment awoke and saw the man-
œuvre. He considered that with such
skillful enemies peace was better than war;
so he called out to them—

"My friends you are in the wrong to
disgrace my roof, and I was wrong not to
invite you to partake of the pig. It would
be endless to contest any longer which
has the most cunning; so come down and
feast with us." Saying this he opened the
door, and they all sat down to table quite
reconciled and cordial together!

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Second Comptroller's Office.

March 25th, 1819.

WHEREAS, by the act entitled "An
act regulating the payments to invalid
pensioners," passed the 3d of the present
month, an affidavit of two surgeons or physi-
cians, at the convenience and rate of disa-
bility of the several applicants must accom-
pany their respective applications for the
first payment which shall fall due after the
4th of March next, and at the end of every
two years thereafter; And whereas some
misunderstanding may arise as to the time
when the above mentioned act shall go into
operation,

This is to notify all whom it may con-
cern, that, by the construction given to the
said act by the Second Comptroller of the
Treasury, the before mentioned affidavits
(agreeably to the form published by the hon-
orable Secretary of War, under date of 23d
inst.) will be required to accompany the ap-
plications for all pensions to which they ap-
ply, falling due on the 4th day of September
next.

RICHARD CUTTS,

Second Comptroller.

Printers authorized to publish the Laws
of the United States will insert the above,
once a week till the 1st of September next.

Negroes for Sale.

A person wishes to sell a Negro woman
and her child about two years old and
a girl about twelve.

They are all likely, family negroes, of
good character, are offered for sale, only to
enable the owner to procure others, better
suited to his purposes.

Apply to the
18th March 1819.—1199

PRINTER.